The advance of these two regiments was firm and steady, and when their front had become fully opened to the enemy, they received, without flinching, the fire of one whole Division. The 18th was ordered to charge, which they did, with great bravery, and arriving within 250 yards of the battery it was discovered that three infantry regiments were protecting it. Now the fire was sharp and quick, some of our men firing it is said thirty and forty rounds each. It was the first battle of these two regiments, and some of the boys said that the rapid firing of the musketry sounded like *packs of Chinese fire crackers in a barrel*. The 37th regiment was halted so as to make a flank movement while the 18th continued to advance.—The battery was still some distance off, and Col. Cowan perceiving a regiment attempted to flank them in the adjoining woods, ran to the head of the regiment and right flanked it into the adjoining woods, where it suffered the most, passing in front of a battery and this large number of Yankees. Too much praise cannot be spoken of the coolness displayed, and the gallant, able manner in which Col. Cowan manoeuvered his regiment during the hottest of the fight.—Their retreat was most orderly and deliberate, some of the men continuing to fire to the last. Capt. Barry's and Capt. Savage's companies were deployed as skirmishers, and lost none except one in Capt. Savage's company. Barry was cut off from his regiment, but gallantly brought his men by a circuitous route and joined the 37th, in which regiment he made his retreat. Col. Lee, 37th N. C., displayed great courage, with the utmost coolness keeping his men ready for the hazardous flank movement which had been assigned him. The chance should only have been given him to have proved himself worthy of the command of his regiment, and the courage and spirit characteristic of his name.—With officers such as these two Colonels are, the fair fame of the Old North State shall never become tarnished by any cowardly deed. Would that all were like them, for the Confederacy could have no abler or better officers to command. These two regiments maintained their position for four hours against infantry odds of six to one and four well manned pieces of artillery. Men never behaved better but fought harder, and this same Brigade could perform deeds of valor and bravery which would electrify the world. Everything was lost in the retreat—some blunder somewhere. No transportation was provided, and the only wagon with the 18th was used as an ambulance, the others having been sent away with part of the baggage before the battle commenced.

Early in the morning, the 24th N. C. (Col. Lane) and 45th Georgia (Col. ———) were sent out to cut off a cavalry regiment, the advance of which had been communicated by our scouts. After the 28th left, nothing more was heard of them until the night of the 30th May, when it made its appearance with greatly reduced numbers. During Col. Lane's absence he governed his regiment, as all the citizens of Williamston knew he would, if placed in such an emergency.—On his march he met and demolished Kerrigan's New York regiment, and chased a cavalry regiment. He found himself completely surrounded, but with perfect calmness he fought all along, and only made his escape by a forced march via Hanover Junction and Ashland. He carried out with him over one thousand men, but on his return had only six hundred and odd, the rest worn out and fatigued. Many were still coming up, and it is supposed that the loss is not so great as the difference in the numbers given above would indicate. The 45th Georgia regiment left at the same time with the 28th N. C. but turned to the right, where it had some hard fighting to do. I did not see any officers of this regiment, which is much regret, as I would like to give an account of their movements. If I can see any of them I will send any additional intelligence which I may receive.—The 7th N. C. (Col. Campbell) covered the retreat of the two regiments, and suffered severely from the rapid firing of a large a body of Yankees. Two pieces of Latham's Battery, under charge of Lieut. John Potts, of Washington, behaved and were managed well. Colonel Lane expresses great praise at Lieut. Potts' conduct, and further remarks that he could not have been better supported or protected.

This battle will never be faithfully chronicled. The official reports, I warrant, will never be published, and thus the bravery of the men will never meet the public approbation. Gen. Anderson was within four miles with fifteen thousand men, and although hearing the rapid firing of the musketry, and loud booming of the artillery, made no more of it to assist his fellow men, only because he "had no orders to fight." The 18th and 37th alone maintained this dangerous fire, and held in abeyance the overwhelming hosts, in spite of the fallacy of permitting the soldiers to elect their company officers were very apparent, and that privilege was but a poor palliative to the grosser defects of the Conscription law. To have carried this principle out regimental field officers should elect their Brigadiers, and in such case every state would at least have its fair equivalent, if not better commanders.

Many were the brave men engaged in this unequal struggle. Some company officers showed great courage, while others, I regret to say, bore the white feather. I have no record of the killed, wounded or missing, but will endeavor to obtain it for publication. Of the Wilmington boys Capt. Brown and Charlie Fraser are prisoners. Capt. Sykes and Lieut. Johnson killed. The whole loss was between four and five hundred. Latham's Battery lost one piece, having been unable to move it, so deeply was it embedded in the mud.

From prisoners captured in the battle, we are informed that it was Porter's Division of the Federal army engaged against us, which is said to be the most splendidly equipped, armed, and disciplined in their service. Their loss, they further report, up to their capture, was equal to a whole regiment. More anon.

Yours truly, *

Killed, Wounded and Missing of Companies A, B, K, E and F, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops.

COMPANY A., (GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.—First Lieutenant Geo. A. Johnston, H. Stolter.

Wounded.—J. D. Hackerman, A. Slobohn, J. Hoerner, F. Ortman, A. Simmons, Owen Davis.

Missing.—Capt. T. W. Brown, J. Borsold, Wm. Hall, H. Kehl, J. B. Lewis, J. B. Sutton.

Some of those classed as wounded are also missing, and are probably prisoners. Some of those classed as missing, are supposed to be wounded, and some of them are known to be prisoners.

COMPANY B, (BLADEN LIGHT INFANTRY.)

Killed.—Capt. W. J. Sikes, Corp. J. W. Wilson, Privates J. Gaston, C. Hammonds, T. W. McGhee, D. P. Shaw.

Wounded brought off.—Lt. ———, Privates D. J. Jordon, R. J. Chestnie, L. Blackwells, C. L. Hilbrins, H. W. Singleton.

Wounded & left on the field.—Privates W. Edwards, J. E. Nance, E. Tate, R. Roberts, G. W. Weaks.

Missing.—Sergt. H. Edwards, Drummer F. Tilley, Privates William Lovett, D. Tate, J. T. Rickey, A. Ridgen, M. B. Singletary.

COMPANY K, (BLADEN GUARDS.)

Killed.—J. A. Anders, C. W. Bryan, A. Rinaldi, A. King.

Wounded.—J. S. Willis, J. B. Tolar, W. E. Adkinson, James Cromartie.

Missing.—Chester Swindal, John McKethan, W. J. Maulsby, Lewis Fair, W. J. McMillan, W. J. McDuffie, J. R. Dunham, Dan'l Ferguson, T. F. Pridgen, W. B. Sutton, W. H. Sikes, Jos. Daves, G. Freeman, H. Melvin.

COMPANY E, (MOORE'S CREEK RIFLE GUARD.)

Killed.—Quincy Williams, Bradley Pridgen, Archibald Rocks, Washington Malpas, Joseph Kinyon, George DeBose.—6.

Wounded.—Alonzo Pridgen, D. J. Corbett, Thomas Stranghield, T. D. Malpas, Richard Garriss, Henry Moore, J. L. Pigford.

Missing.—Chas. M. Taylor, [supposed to have been taken prisoner.]

COMPANY F, (SCOTCH BOYS.)

Killed.—A. J. Clark, A. B. McLauchlin.

Wounded.—M. Calhoun, in calf of left leg; N. Brown, in left fore finger; W. Buchanan, in left arm; H. P. Graham, grazed on left thigh; J. A. Henderson, in calf of right leg; A. Buckshee, on left side of head; A. H. McNeal, in his hand; H. L. Patterson, in left arm; A. W. Roper, in left arm.

Missing:—J. F. McNair, not known; N. McN. Smith, unhurt; H. C. Calhoun, unknown; D. M. Gibson, wounded; John Hayes, unhurt; Alexander Jones, wounded; J. G. Martin, wounded; W. H. Murphy, unknown; M. McCormick, unknown; M. McDuffie, wounded in hand; D. McKinon, unhurt; J. M. McLauchlin, wounded in right hip; J. P. McLean, wounded in right thigh; W. H. McNeil, wounded in left ancle; A. L. McRae, unknown; W. A. Nelson, unknown; F. Norton, Sr., unknown; C. N. Thrower, wounded in calf of left leg; W. Wallace, unknown; Samuel Wright, wounded in right side.

The following are the numbers absent from the several companies, when the roll was called by the Colonel next day at 11 o'clock:—Company A, (not learned:) Company B, 23; Company C, 25; Company D, 20; Company E, 22; Company F, 30; Company H, 17; Company K, 20; Company G, 0; Company I suffered no loss as known. Several of the missing are known to be unhurt, but with the wounded.

A General Order from "Stonewall."

The following order has been issued by Gen. Jackson relating to the recent gallant exploits of his army:

HEADQUARTERS V. D.
Winchester, May 26th, 1862.

General Order, No. 53.

Within four weeks this army has made long and rapid marches, fought six combats and two battles, signally defeating the enemy in each one, captured several stands of colors and pieces of artillery, with numerous prisoners, and vast medical, ordnance, and army stores, and finally driven the boastful host, which was ravaging our beautiful country, into utter rout. The General Commanding would warmly express to the officers and men under his command his joy in their achievements, and his thanks for their brilliant gallantry in action, and their patient obedience under the hardships of forced marches, often more painful to the brave soldier than the dangers of battle. The explanation of the severe exertions to which the Commanding General called the army, which were endured by them with such cheerful confidence in him, is now given in the victory of yesterday. He receives this proof of their confidence in the past with pride and gratitude, and asks only a similar confidence in the future. But his chief duty today, and that of the army, is to recognize devoutly the hand of a protecting Providence in the brilliant successes of the last three days, which have given us the results of a great victory without great losses, and to make the oblation of our thanks to God for his mercies to us and our country in heartfelt acts of religious worship. For this purpose the troops will remain in camp to-day, suspending, as far as practicable, all military exercises, and the chaplains of regiments will hold divine service in their several charges at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

By order of Major Gen. Jackson.

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.—The Wilmington *Journal* asks us to publish Col. Campbell's report of the part enacted by his brigade in the late battle of Newbern. No copy of that report has been furnished to any of the departments here. We have heretofore made enquiry for it and have just done so again. Our cotemporary will remember that the reports of battles in which our troops are engaged are not sent to the authorities here except as a matter of courtesy, and very rarely at that. We should like much to publish the report in question if we could get at it.—*State Journal.*

Latest from New Orleans—The Brutalities of Butler.

We have received papers from New Orleans as late as Monday, 26th. As we stated recently Mayor Monroe and the Chief of Police had been sent from the city, and the municipal government was under the control and presided over by Gen. G. F. Shepley, the military commandant. All the old police have been discharged, and Yankees, or men who take the oath of allegiance, are to be put in their places. Permission, however, had been granted to the citizens to elect a "loyal citizen of New Orleans and the United States as Mayor." Here is the essential part of an order in relation to their banks:

Ordered:

I.—That the several incorporated Banks pay out no more Confederate Notes to their depositors or creditors, but that all deposites be paid in the bills of the Bank, United States Treasury Notes, Gold or Silver.

II.—That all Private Bankers, receiving deposits, pay out to their depositors only the current bills of City Banks, or United States Treasury Notes, Gold or Silver.

III.—That the Savings Banks pay to their depositors or creditors in Gold, Silver, or United States Treasury Notes, current bills of City Banks, or their own bills, to an amount not exceeding one-third of their deposits, and of denomination not less than one dollar, which they are authorized to issue, and for the redemption of which their assets shall be held liable.

IV.—The incorporated Banks are authorized to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, and are authorized to receive Confederate Notes for any of their bills till the 27th day of May instant.

V.—That all persons and firms having issued small notes or "shinplasters" so called, are required to redeem them on presentation at their places of business, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., either in Gold, Silver, United States Treasury Notes, or Current Bills of City Banks, under penalty of confiscation of their property and sale thereof for the purpose of redemption of the notes so issued, or imprisonment for a term of hard labor.

VI.—Private bankers may issue notes of denominations not less than one, nor more than ten dollars, to two-thirds of the amount of specie which they show to a commissioner appointed from these headquarters, in their vaults, and actually kept there for the purpose of redemption of such notes.

This war on the Confederate currency was producing considerable distress among needy persons. Those who have it in possession are obliged at great depreciation to convert it into what the enemy will take.

The *Delta* is issued and edited by Yankees, and is the organ of General Butler, whom it glorifies in a most wonderful way. The ladies he has reduced to politeness. "By issuing an order, as ingenious as it has proved effectual," says the *Delta*, "Gen. Butler has transformed the gentler sex from scowling, acidulous faced women, into a charming, well conducted and modest community of ladies."

Great glory is given to Gen. Butler for making the city "cheerful" and restoring business to it. The following article we extract in full:

When will the War End?—In sixty days the port of New Orleans will be opened to all loyal citizens and bona fide neutrals—not to those who conceal property under a foreign flag and prostitute their nationality for the purposes of gain.

But will New Orleans be given up upon a peace as a part of the Confederate States? No such peace will ever be made. New Orleans will never be given up by the United States. Bought by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, retaken from a worse than British tyranny—the rule of the mob and the assassin—New Orleans must remain forever a part of the United States. The great Northwest demands it, the Northeast, who have captured, requires it, and the Middle States look to it as an outlet for their products. The Mississippi is as necessary to the body politic of the United States as is the carotid artery to the human body. For weal or woe, "for better or worse, in sickness and in health, for richer and poorer," New Orleans and Louisiana are indissolubly and unequivocally a part of the flesh and bone of the United States. This must be accepted as a fact, whether we like it or not; and we may as well make up our minds to endure, if we do not love, the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

Whenever the United States forces leave New Orleans against their will, the city will only be the fit home for the aligator, and the basking place of the mosquito. No other created thing will live in it.

The same paper publishes a long anonymous letter addressed to Gen. Butler, by a woman, under the signature of "A Mississippian," threatening him with assassination for the brutal order, which the same paper says, as stated above, has made "modest ladies" of our own fair and suffering women. The writer gives it a scurrilous preface. In the following, the *Delta* describes the reason why the Mayor was sent to Fort Jackson:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, May 16th, 1862.

Major General Benj. F. Butler, Commanding U. S. Forces,

SIR: Your general order No. 28, of date of 15th inst., is of a character so extraordinary and astounding, that I cannot, holding the office of Chief Magistrate of this city, chargeable with its peace and dignity, suffer it to be promulgated in our presence without protesting against the threat it contains, which has already aroused the passions of our people, and must exasperate them to a degree beyond control. Your officers and soldiers are permitted, by the terms of this order, to place any construction they may please upon the conduct of our wives and daughters, and upon such construction to offer them atrocious insults.

The peace of the city and the safety of your officers and soldiers from harm or insult, have, I affirm, been successfully secured to an extent, enabling them to move through our streets almost unnoticed, according to the understanding and agreement entered into between yourself and the city authorities. I did not, however, anticipate a war upon women and children, who, so far as I am aware, have only manifested their displeasure at the occupation of their city by those whom they believe to be their enemies, and I will never undertake to be responsible for the peace of New Orleans while such an edict which infuriates our citizens, remains in force.

To give a license to the officers and soldiers of your command to commit outrages such as are indicated in your order, upon defenceless women, is, in my judgment, a reproach to the civilization, not to say to the Christianity of the age, in whose name I make this protest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Immediately upon the receipt of this epistle, the Provost Marshal brought the Mayor before Gen. Butler. The Mayor was then told that the language of the letter would not be tolerated, and that if he believed that he could no longer control the "aroused passions of the people," he would be relieved of any responsibility for the tranquility of the city, and sent to a place of safety, himself, to wit, Fort Jackson. The Mayor said he only desired to vindicate the honor of the virtuous women of the city. He was informed that there was no vindication needed, because the order did not contemplate any virtuous woman, for the General did not believe that such a person, by word, gesture or movement, meant to insult any of his officers or soldiers. And the order implied no others, save those that had insulted the troops. The Mayor said that with this explanation he was satisfied, and would withdraw his letter. He, therefore, signed the following written apology, and left for his home:

General Butler: This communication having been sent, under a mistake of fact, and being improper in language, I desire to apologize for the same, and to withdraw it.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

May 16, 1862.

Now the matter touching order No. 28 was supposed to have been ended. But this course did not suit the keepers of John T. Monroe, and on the evening of the same day, General Butler received the following letter:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 16, 1862.

Major-General Butler:

SIR: Having misunderstood you yesterday in relation to your General Order, No. 28, I wish to withdraw the endorsement I made on the letter addressed to you yesterday.—Please deliver the letter to my Secretary, Mr. Duncan, who will hand you this note.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

To this General Butler returned the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 16, 1862.

SIR: There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28. No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and *a fortiori* of a stranger simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do. Therefore, whenever woman, lady or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office. I shall not, as I have not, abate a single word of that order; it was well considered: obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

You can publish your letter, if you publish this note, and your apology. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans.

At the time of the delivery of the Mayor's second letter to the General, Mr. Monroe asked leave to publish it. On the following day the Mayor sent again a duplicate of his first letter. Immediately his presence was required before the General. He came, accompanied by Duncan, and was then asked to retract the insulting language of the letter. He said he did not wish to send the letter, if he was at liberty to publish what the General had said to him before—that Order No. 28 did not refer to all the ladies of New Orleans. The General, thereupon, told him that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, he would put in writing on the bottom of a copy of the Order exactly to whom it did refer, so as to make it plain to the meanest capacity, and he thereupon wrote the following memorandum on the bottom of the Order:

"You may say that this Order refers to those women who have shown contempt for and insulted my soldiers, by words, gestures and movements in their presence."

On Sunday morning the Mayor, accompanied by several persons, called on Gen. Butler at his lodging, and the Mayor then said that he desired to withdraw his apology. He was informed that the Sabbath was not a business day with the General. But if he desired to withdraw his apology, and would place himself next day on the chair where he sat when he signed it, he should have full opportunity. He was told by the General, too, that he would be glad to see him with as many friends as he could bring on that errand.

On Monday the Mayor went to Gen. Butler's headquarters, attended by half a dozen other persons, and said that he came to withdraw the apology. He was told that he was at liberty to do so; but that graver matters now claimed his attention. He was informed that the General had learned that upon the trial of six men before the Military Commission that a military organization—to be named the Monro Life Guard—had been formed by the paroled soldiers captured at Fort Jackson, and that these deluded men relied upon the aid of the Mayor and other influential citizens to supply them with arms with which to force the United States pickets, get out of the city, and join Beauregard. He was also told of the breaches of good faith on the part of the city government, which we have enumerated in this article. And then, each one of the party with him being asked the question, whether they were citizens of the United States and having taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States had in any way renounced or would now renounce that allegiance, they all answered in the negative.

They were then informed that they came within that part of the proclamation which treats such persons as rebels and enemies of the United States. The terms of the Mayor's letter were then discussed at the request of one of his companions, and only one—the Chief of Police—who endorsed the action of the Mayor in writing such a letter. And he, subsequently, desired to qualify his endorsement.

It being evident that a portion of these men went to the General's for the deliberate purpose of making a case by means of which they might incite their fellow citizens to disturbance and riot, the General caused to be arrested—as dangerous and disorderly persons, who were then upholding rebellion—all who were of sufficient consequence to be taken notice of, and they were then informed that as they had endeavored to excite riot and disorder they would be held as hostages for the peace of the city. The Mayor, upon this, asked if he was at liberty to state the conditions of arrest, showing by this question that there was an organized attempt against the peace of the city, which they did not wish to go on at their peril. The General informed the Mayor that he could state the condition of the arrest. Such is the history of John T. Monroe's excursion to Fort Jackson.

Troops of all arms of service are continually arriving in the city. The last arrival we have heard of is that of Nims' Battery of Flying Artillery, from Boston.

We copy from the Raleigh *Register* the following Ordinances, passed by the Convention. They may be of some interest to men in camp, and also to the Sheriffs:

[No. 10.]

AN ORDINANCE EXEMPTING THE PROPERTY OF DELINQUENT SOLDIERS FROM DOUBLE TAXES.

WHEREAS, At the time prescribed by law for listing taxable property in this State, many of its citizens were in the military service of their State and of the Confederate States, and in consequence thereof failed to give in their lists of taxable property; therefore

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the People of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State are hereby instructed to collect no more taxes from such delinquents than they would have been liable for had they rendered in their lists of taxables according to law.

Passed and ratified in open Convention on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Con.

Teste:
WALTER L. STEELE, Secretary,
L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

[No. 14.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE, ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE."

1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That the proper returning officers of every county in this State shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they may be entitled to vote by law, if received within two days after they are cast, and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of said elections until the expiration of twenty days, as aforesaid.

2. *Be it further ordained,* That the proper returning officer of every county shall, within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

3. *Be it further ordained,* That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Convention.

Teste:
W. L. STEELE, Sec'y,
L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Sec'y.

GUBERNATORIAL.—It is gratifying to learn of the unanimity with which Mr. Johnston's name has been received as a candidate for Governor in this section of the State, and further West. Six or seven Western papers have endorsed him. To those named heretofore, we have the pleasure to add the Asheville News. Mr. Johnston is the man for the times; he is a business man, a working man, an unassuming man, eminently practical, no regular politician and no demagogue; therefore men of all parties in this section, we know, cordially unite upon him. Hungry office-seekers, disappointed and spiteful men and party schemers, no doubt will oppose him, but we think the people are for him, and will rebuke those who are trying to get up a party contest in the State.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FROM CORINTH.—It is rumored that on Wednesday evening, Gen. Hardee's division was engaged for several hours, a little to the right of Farmington, first driving the enemy back, but being afterwards driven back in turn to their rifle pits. The cannonading is said to have been heavy, ceasing about 6 o'clock.

We have authentic intelligence of important movements among our forces at Corinth, which will be made public in due time.—*Mobile Advertiser, 31st ult.*

Items from New Mexico.

The Houston, (Texas) Telegraph is indebted to Major Ochiltree for the following:

During the fight of Glorietta, New Mexico, Tom Green was watching Canby, Sibley was at Albuquerque, and Steele was at Dona Ana. Our men have captured three months' supplies.

On the occasion, three of our men under Dr. Kavanaugh, went up to Fort Cubero, sixty miles west of Abuquerque, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, with all its contents, and the garrison of forty-eight men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them ten minutes to decide whether they would surrender or be put to the sword! At the end of ten minutes, the garrison marched out and stacked their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war. They were paroled by the Doctor, and sent off. He captured at this point $150,000 worth of supplies, all of which were safely transferred to Albuquerque. Dr. Kavanaugh's report is exceedingly rich. He divided his force of three men (Gardenhire, Gillespie and Thompson) into three divisions—right wing, centre and left wing. He describes the movements of his investing army, and signs the report as Commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in the District of Cubero!

A GALLANT AFFAIR.—A company of Confederate Cavalry, the name of which we could not learn, attacted a company of Gen. Wool's Yankee Cavalry, yesterday, near Zuni Station in Southampton county, and after a sharp fight of a half hour killed two, captured the Captain, First Lieutenant, eleven privates, and put the balance to flight. The prisoners reached here last night during the most terrific thunder storm, and were safely lodged in jail. We could not learn the particulars at the late hour at which we heard of this affair, but will endeavor to do so to-day, and also render full justice to the brave Confederates who have so nobly demeaned themselves. The prisoners are said to be all fine looking men, quite intelligent, and remarkably well dressed. We secured their horses also, which are said to be valuable.—*Petersburg Express, 31st ult.*

FROM GEN. HETH'S COMMAND.—Important movements now being made by the command of Gen. Heth, under the immediate personal direction of Gen'l Loring, have been detailed to us by gentlemen from the West, but we are not at liberty to give them publicity now. We may state, however, that it is believed these movements will result in the discomfiture of the enemy in that quarter, and his entire expulsion from it. We hope we may not be disappointed.

Lynchburg Republican, 31st ultimo.

COL. HENRY A. DOWD.—The Lynchburg Republican a few days ago published a statement that Col. Henry A. Dowd, who succeeded Col. McKinney in command of the 15th N. C. Regiment, was killed at Williamsburg. Col. Dowd is a resident of this town, and we are happy to learn that he is in good health. He was not in that battle.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 31st May.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND May 31st, 1862.

There was a violent rain and thunder storm here last night, continuing several hours. About nine o'clock the gun works were flooded and the city left in total darkness.

In a skirmish yesterday on the Williamsburg Road, Captain Scarboro, of North Carolina, was killed. A fight is now progressing on the Williamburg Road, near the Chickahominy, which is swollen by the rain of last evening.—No reports have been received yet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ADDITIONAL FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 31st, 1862
RECEIVED 6.30, P. M.

The heavy rains last night caused a flood in the Chickahominy. It is reported that the bridges are washed away, and three divisions of the enemy caught this side of the River. Ambulances were sent down to-day at noon. The firing of artillery and musketry is distinctly heard here.—No courier has yet arrived.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31st, 1862.

A battle has been progressing all day near the Chickahominy. All reports from the field are favorable. The engagement is severe, and the loss on both sides heavy. The Confederate wounded have been coming in for several hours. It is believed that the fight will be renewed tomorrow. The community are in good spirits and confident of a victory.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31st, 1862.

The latest reliable reports from the battle field represent that the enemy were driven one mile and a half from their position, our forces occupying their camp. We captured three batteries, after the most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by their entrenchments and the woods. Several hundred prisoners are reported to have been taken.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31st, 1862—10.30 P. M.

Northern papers of the 29th have been brought from the battle field.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed the Secretary of War that the battle at Hanover Court House resulted in a complete rout of the enemy, with the loss of one thousand men.—[A lie.] The Federal loss was three hundred and seventy-nine in killed, wounded and missing.

The Confiscation bill has passed the House of Representatives.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Gen. Jackson's success has aroused the North, and volunteers are pouring in.

Geo. F. Shipley, of Maine, has been appointed Military Commander of New Orleans, in the absence of General Butler.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 31st, 1862—P. M.

Gen. Hill's division commenced the fight this morning, Rhodes' and Garland's brigades bearing the brunt of the battle for some time. Rains' and Anderson's brigades also bore a conspicuous part until our reinforcements arrived. The enemy was also reinforced, and the fighting continued with great desperation on both sides. The enemy were finally driven from their redoubts and their batteries turned upon them. Prisoners taken say that Gen. Buell was in command.

President Davis and Gen. Lee were on the field. Their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops. All accounts agree that the Confederates displayed great bravery. The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground, whilst giving way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers.

No reliable estimate of casualties has yet been made.

Large numbers of the Confederates are wounded in the hands and arms. General Rhodes is slightly wounded.—No other General officer on our side is hurt so far as known.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about seven o'clock, P. M., but were repulsed by Gen. Whiting's division.

RICHMOND, VA., June 1st, 1862.

The battle of yesterday took place in the vicinity of Bear Swamp, between the Railroad and the Williamsburg Road about seven miles from the city. The accounts sent yesterday are correct in the main. Some cannonading is heard this morning.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

RICHMOND, VA., June 1st, 1862.

The fight is progressing furiously to-day, chiefly with musketry. No definite reports from the field have been received. The general tenor of the statements made by the wounded soldiers, indicate that the Confederates are following up their success of yesterday. Prisoners are constantly coming in, and they report that Buell was not present. McClellan was commanding in person. It is now believed that the larger portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek. Gen. Hatten, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

[Gen. Hatton formerly commanded the 7th Tennessee Regiment, and had received the appointment of Brigadier General only a few days previous, when, by order of Gen. Johnston, he succeeded to the command of the Tennessee Brigade, commanded by Gen. Anderson, resigned. The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Saturday says: "Gen. Hatton was a member of the old Congress at the beginning of this war, from the State of Tennessee. He was among the first to raise a company in the State. Upon the organization of the 7th Regiment he was elected its Colonel, and in the discharge of the duties of that position he has evinced a degree of energy and capability of unusual character. His appointment as Brigadier is one of the best that has been made, and we predict for him no ordinary success in his new and still more responsible position."]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., June 1st, 1862.

No definite accounts have been received of the result of the battle to-day, but all reports concur that the enemy has been badly whipped and driven into the swamp. The carnage has been dreadful on both sides, and the Yankees are said to have lost two to our one. Hundreds of wounded are arriving in the city. About five hundred prisoners, in all, have been taken.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2d, 1862.

Nothing of interest has transpired to-day. It is believed that the enemy is concentrating a force in the direction of Mechanicsville, Northeast of this city. The whole number of prisoners taken on Saturday and Sunday is five hundred and fifty.

RICHMOND, June 3d, 1862

All is quiet along our lines to-day. The clouds threaten a heavy rain to-night.

"VICTORY OR DEATH."

RICHMOND, VA., June 3d, 1862.

The only incident on the lines to-day East of the city was the advance of a regiment of Yankees reconnoitering while our troops were engaged in strengthening their position. The 12th Virginia regiment moved forward, when the enemy receded in double quick.

Gen. Lee issued an address to our army to-day, which had a fine effect. There will be no more retreating. The watchword is "VICTORY OR DEATH!"

FROM VICKSBURG.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 1st, 1862.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 28th ult. has a dispatch from Vicksburg same date, which says that two of the enemy's vessels came to the point and fired one hundred and sixteen shots from six o'clock until dark. They commenced firing at our batteries at 9 o'clock, P. M., and continued until 10 o'clock. At 10 o'clk the firing commenced on both sides. The batteries are uninjured.

The houses damaged in the city are the Methodist Church, Marine Hospital, the residences of John A. Klein and Duff Green. All quiet since.

Capt. Jas. A. Haskins' Artillery Company, at Grand Gulf, fired into the Federal transports, disabled one, and turned the course of all.

The Mobile Register has received late New Orleans papers, but they contain nothing of interest. Some boats with provisions had arrived. A crevase had occurred above the city.

RICHMOND, June 2nd, 1862.

All is quiet along the lines to-day. The Confederate wounded are constantly arriving. The citizens, particularly the ladies are unremitting in their attention to and care of the wounded.

It is reported that the forces on both sides are burying the dead this morning. The weather continues clear.

FROM PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, ALA., May 31st, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Pollard of the 30th, says that on the day before the Simpson Rangers drove off the guard from the O'Bannonsville Bridge (near Pensacola) and burned the bridge. Our loss was one man and three horses. The enemy's loss is unknown. Three citizens of Oakfield were taken prisoners and taken to Pensacola. The Federals are not advancing.

FROM ARKANSAS.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 2d, 1862.

The Memphis Appeal says that the Federals attacked and captured the town of Huntsville, Arkansas, on the 20th May. They also seized the steamer Daniel B. Miller. Col. E. Alex. Louis, of Jeff. Thomson's command was killed, two men wounded, and several citizens captured. Capts. Rogers and Hicks with one hundred men, attacked the Federals near Desare on the 24th May. The enemy was three or four hundred strong. The Federal loss is supposed to have been from fifty to one hundred. The Confederate loss was three killed, two wounded, and several missing. Also eight or ten horses were killed.

The Federals are laying the whole country in waste.—They are again within ten miles of Cotton Plant. A large number of citizens had left to attack them.

FROM VICKSBURG.

AUGUSTA, GEO., June 3d, 1862.

The Jackson Mississippian of May 29th, understands that a few shots were fired from the Yankee squadron near Vicksburg on the previous night, but no injury was done.

May 30th.—The bombardment was resumed last night, but it is supposed that no serious damage was done. The best spirit prevails among our citizens and soldiers.

An engagement occurred near Grand Gulf between one of our companies and citizens and a force of the enemy. It is reported that sixty of the enemy were killed.

The Vicksburg Whig reports that Captain Hoskins' battery opened effectively on the enemy's transports at Grand Gulf, causing their hasty retreat. The enemy subsequently shelled the town. They said they were in no hurry about taking Vicksburg.

Gen. Lovell received an official dispatch on the 28th ult., that two Federal officers and three men had been killed at Baton Rouge. The enemy had shelled the city. No one was killed.

Capt. Hoskins reports to Gen. Lovell that he sunk one Federal transport and crippled another on Saturday.

On Sunday the enemy came up by land with troops to Grand Gulf, having marched through Port Gibson. Our people drove them back with considerable loss, killing and wounding about one hundred.

The Mississippian learns that the Federals have demanded the surrender of Hoskins' battery, threatening, in case of refusal, to devastate the whole country around Grand Gulf.

PORT GIBSON, May 31st, 1862.

All quiet at Vicksburg. The Federal boats have retired. Heavy skirmishing at Farmington, near Corinth, on Wednesday, 28th; the result not known.

BATON ROUGE, 29th May, 1862.

The Federals attempted to land troops at Garrison, yesterday morning, in small boats. Just as they were about to land, a Confederate company fired. Without giving timely notice, the Federals commenced throwing shot and shell into the town. One struck the Harney House. Many other houses were struck. In half an hour after the firing commenced, nearly all the women and children had left town, flying in every direction.

The Federals are now landing troops and a fight is expected soon with the Confederate force near the city.—Hot work will soon commence.

All the above is taken from the Jackson Mississippian

The *Memphis Appeal* of the 28th ult., has a rumour that the Federal commander having demanded the surrender of Fort Pillow, which was, of course, refused, the Federals landed a large force at Oceola and marched to Island thirty-five below Fort Pillow.

On Monday and Tuesday the enemy were shelling Fort Pillow furiously. No damage done. The fire was not returned.

The Mobile Advertiser has a private letter from Fort Gaines of the 30th, which says that eighteen Federal vessels passed the forts, three firing at Fort Morgan. [We take it that by passing the Forts is sailing by them, not running in past them.—JOURNAL.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 4th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican of this morning has a dispatch from Charleston, of yesterday, which says that the enemy landed about four hundred strong on James's Island opposite the city, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty prisoners.

General Gist's last dispatch says that "prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed seventeen hundred strong, last night on Battery Island, with a like force at Legareville on John's Island. The enemy are in front of me, but under cover of their gunboats."

At 5 p. m. yesterday, twenty Yankee prisoners, captured on James' Island, arrived in Charleston, and were taken to jail. Ninety more were reported to be cut off, and would probably be captured. Heavy firing continued in that direction.

For the Journal.

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom.

No. 20.

Arrived in Cairo, we put up at the Planters' Hotel, which was literally crowded with officers of all ranks, from General and Commodore downwards; as were likewise every available nook and corner in the town. This was headquarters of the Department of the Southwest, General U. S. Grant commanding. General McClernand, also, was here, although we think his headquarters were then at St. Louis. Here we first encountered the Provost Marshall—an officer now pretty familiar to us all, but at that time he was regarded with a feeling of awe and dread, as the creation of of some horrid dream. His functions were vulgarly supposed to be little short of inquisitorial, with absolute control over the estate, liberty and life of every liege. Now, from familiarity, we can hold intercourse with this officer, and never once dream of looking for his horns or cloven hoofs. From the best information we could glean, there were at this time certainly not over 6,000 or 7,000 troops here, including Bird's Point and Fort